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LOOK AT THISH

LATIMER & MEBANE, The pair remained from New York and Pair Indephin, and now offer for anle habe less gest and heat assortment of Rich and Fashienable.

DRY 6000 Sames

erer offered in this maries; amongst which are STAPLE & PANCY DRY GOODS.

Greceries, Hardware, Queenstoure, Hats and Shoes. sades many other articles too tedlous to men-our. The Goods were principally perchased th cash, and will be sold low for the same. LATIMER & MEBANE.

T Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat,



Newly Improved addles 1948 subscribed has obtained be exclusive right for the county of Deage, for BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles, Spring Girth & Iron Born.

Certificates from manerous persons tertify that saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they are ease and comfort to the roter, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other

er siddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to prior if required,
He also keeps on hand his usual apply of Saddles, Bridles, Herness, Sc. which he will despose of on accommoduling terms.

SOLOMON PULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an operation to the above business.

November 3.

PORTUNE'S MOME!! \$10,000 for \$4!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFAT OF

The cae a taket aleeds Thirteenth Class, for 4 536.

To be drawn at RALEIGH, on Friday the 23d of December;

M THE POPULAR PERMIT THE PROPER STOTEM Stevenson & Points, Managere

CAPITAL | \$10,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of \$10,000-one of \$4,000 -one of \$3.000 -one of \$2:000 -Fix of \$1.000 -ten of \$501-Besides many of \$400, \$300, \$200, &c.

amounting i raff to Whole Tickets, 4 dollars 2 Milliate Halves.

1 dollar Quarters. Tall prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing subject to a deduction of fif-

functions for eate in the grantest variety functions, at my Office, one door above the ore of Wilker Anderson & Co., in Hillstone touzh, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent. December 2

Masonic Celebration.

ST. John the Evengelist will be selchested by the neue, bezz, of University Lodge, No. 30, on the 27th miliant, when a discourse will be well-week by the Rev. Daying. W. Karia

Apecafolly invited to attend.

JAS. B. M'DAPE, Seer'y. Chapel Hill December 5.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

This Annual Meeting of the Chapel Hill Temperance Society, will be held on Sa-turday the 24th met; when the officers for the ensuing year will be appointed. The members are carmently requested to attend. JAS, B. M DADE. Secr'y.

Sale of Negroes.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at September Term last, I will offer for sale, at Chapel Hill, on fuesday the third day of January next, SIX LIKELY NEGROES.

belonging to the estate of William M'Cauley, deceased. Six months credit will be given.— Sons and eccurity required.

C. W. JOHNSTON, Adm'r December 5.

FALL AND WINTER self. In gerein GOOD Suit einem life

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

Pall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with guart care in the New York and Philadelphia sharhets, and bought entirely with cash; they thorehots and bought entirely with cash; they thorefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselver; if you like them and our prices; we will thank you for your quatum.

A. F. Goods with be given in exchange for a very description of Country-made Cloth.

O. F. Long & Go. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have herefore received; and hope; by close attention to their business and moderate prices; still to ment and receive a respectable purtion of their seutons.

October 13.

Mrs. Lucinda Thomas." MILLINER, MANTUA MARER, 40.

door aboye Measure, Latimer & Mehane's eter, and in ready to execute all kinds of Military work. Maintum Making and plain New ing, at how prices. She will canculate more to the best, the and newest instinct, and the property and newest instinct, and the property and accordance and position of Hillsborough and its vicinity.

Mount Pleasant Academy.

Mount Pleasant Academy.

Ile Spring Session of this disstitution will commence on the 15th of January, 1837. This Academy, situated in the county of Qr. ange, twive unless north west of Hillsborough, six nules north of Mason Hall, and six inites west of Prospect Rill'in Caswell county, offers werey faculty for a complete academical course of education, and upon as reasonable forms as the high prices of the times will possibly justify. There will be two full sessions of five mouths each in the year.

The prices for instruction in the first class are five datars per session, and in the second class ten dollars per session, and in the second class ten dollars per session.

The first class, among other things, comprises the following branches, wir Pennuanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Mapa, he, History, Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy The branches taught in the second class are the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

At the expiration of the first session-there will be a public exuntainatup, and aspection of two weeks. The very flattering manner is which this institution has been patronized by a generous public, lays the subscriber under many strong obligations; and produces in him a sictermination neither to spare expenses, pans, nor labout, to gander this institution in very respect inferior to none of the kind in the state.

the state.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twelve or fiftern students with board at six dolines per month. Board can be had convenient to the academy for any amount of students. If any person should wish to correspond with the subscriber upon the subject of the Academy, he will please direct to Picasant Grove post office.

Pleasant Grove, Orange, Dec. 1. 47—
The Baleigh Star and Milton Spectafor will publish the above every other week
until the 15th January, and forward their 60tound to this office for payment.

defited to said estate are therefore hereby re-quired to make immediate payment, and thate along claims will present them, proportly su-tionationed, within the time prescribed by law, a har of recover

JOHN CAREATHERS, Admr.

NOTICE.

E PTERS of administration were granted to the subscriber, at the last logist term of the subscriber, at the last logist term of traine flowing Court, on the estate of Land BURDUGIES, deceased; air persons indebted to said estate are therefore hereby required to make immediate parment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this quite will be plead in bar of recovery.

"PHOMAS BUROUGHS, Admr. 47 -- 3wp

LINE OF PACKETS To Fayetteville.

NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TON BOATS, will take measurement Guods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the datablished rates, free of all offier charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specifi-

ed, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, he subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be selforn required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable no delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line,

will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Meesre Hailett & Brown, so as to advis WILLIAM DOUGALL. Proprietor.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

Agents at Fagetteville.

Hallsbur ough . Reacting.

The Spring Session will begin on the 18th of January.

The Principal, convinced of the impossibility of doing justice to his school without a third teacher, has engaged the cirvices of Mr. Jone A. Bitterian, whose previous training in this Academy, and subsequent experiences in tacking, peculiarly qualify him for the station. Such of his patrons as admit the ecosiony of giving a higher poice for better work, will, he is absured circumfully insect the necessary advance in the pre-s of classical tuition.

Tuiton, in the Classical Department \$21 a session.

In the English Department \$13. No extra charge atter att a comme

December 8. The Raleigh Register Ster and Standard, will insert the shore three times and forward their accounts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1886. lemes C. Cazart, seinr of Williams Cazart, senr. deceased, &

Petition fo

Williams D. Carrington and Faring has wife, Hubbard Caserl, 4- William Caserl.

In appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, Anat the defendants in thus case are non residents. If is therefore ordered, that publication be nimited for six-successive weeks in the Hillshorough Recorder, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quartet Sessions to be held for the county of Gravitie, at the Court flower in Oxford, on the first blooday in February next, the name there to unwer in the premises otherwise the same will be taken per confesse and courted.

premises otherwise the same will be taken pre confesse and neard az parte as to them. Witness, hames M. aggins, tiers of said Court, at office, the first Monday of Novem-ber, A. D. 1836 JAS M. WiGGINS, Clerk.

Price of Ariv . \$3 00. 47 - 6w STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

Elizabeth Peace, 4 where, but partition of Land.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John and Enzaneth awthorn, children and heirs at law of John Cawthorn, deceased the children and heirs at law of William Cowthorn, deceased; Lemsel Cawthorn, and Charten Lawton, and Charten Lawton, and Canter Dinnesh, deceased, and Marker Dinnesh, deceased. lotte Diment, widow of highest Diment, de-ceased, are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made to six successive weeks in the tillsborough Re six inccessive weeks in the fillshorough its corder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter. Sessions: to be held for the count of transille, at the court house in Oxford, on the first Monday of Pebruary next, then and there to plead, answer or denue to said position, otherwise the same will be taken pro-confesso, and heard as parte as to them.

as to them.
Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said
Court, at office, the first Monday of November,
A. D. 1636.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk, Price of Adv. 83 00. 17-6 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Granville County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

November Term, 1836.

The children of Polly Hicks, was the count to this officer for payment.

NOTICE.

I ETTERS of administration were granted to be the substriber, at the state of BICH ARD BLACK OOD, deceased, all persons in desired to said estate are thereby respected to make manedate agencies hereby respected to make manedate agencies hereby respected to make manedate agencies the said estate are therefore hereby respected to make manedate agencies hereby respected to make manedate agencies the said estate are therefore hereby respected to make manedate agencies. in the Hillsborough Recorder, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Gianning, at the court house in Marford, on the first Manday of February, then and there to plead maner, or demar to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confessa, and heard ar parte as to

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clork of said South, at office, the first Monday of November, J. D. 1936 JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk.

Price of Adv. \$3 00. 47 '6v STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Person Counts In Equity-November Term, 1886.

The Petition of Ann No. Veely, Geo W MoNes by, James McNeely, and Willam Jones, Against The heirs at law of Mary Iones, deceased.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Courthat the defeathants are not inhabitants abis state; it is therefore ordered, that publish tion he made for my weeks successively in the Mary Jones, deceased, to appear at the next term of this couri, to be held on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in Varioh ield, and answer or demurate the petition, with be heard ex perfe, and judgment the petition, with be heard ex perfe, and judgment on the petition.

JOHN BRADSHER, C. M. E. Price of Adv. \$2 50.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting held by the Wardens of the Poor, at the Poor House, on the 6th of September last, they ascertained the annual cost to the county for supporting each pauper under the care of the superintendent, to be Forty Dollars.

The Wardens and the Secretary the Secretary of the superintendent of the Secretary of the Secretary

The Wardens ordered the Secretary to put lish this fact in the Billsherough Recorder, for the information and satisfaction of the tax pay

ED. STRUDWICK, Sec. November 10.

RESSAGE

Filler Citisms of the Senate, and House of Representatives: Addressing to you the last annual measage I shall ever present to the Congress of the United States, it is a source of the most hearifelt entisfaction to be able to congratulate you on the high state of prosperity which our believed country has attained. With no cause at home or abroad to lessen the confidence with

abroad to lessen the confidence with which we look to the future for continuing proofs of the capacity of our free institutions to produce all the free of good government, the general condition of our affairs may well excite our national pride. I cannot avoid congratulating you and my country, particularly, on the success of the efforts made ouring my administration by the executive and legislating, in conformity with the sincere, contain and eatnest desire of the occupie to stant and extrest desire of the people, to maintain peace and establish cordiar rela-tions with all foreign powers. Our gra-ftude is due to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and I invite you to unite with me'n affering to him fervent supplication that his providential care may ever be extended to those who follow us, enabling them to avoid the dangers and the herrors of war, consistently with a just and indepensable regard to the rights and honor of our country. But although the present state of our foreign affairs, standing without important change as they did when you separated in July last, is flat-tering in the extreme, I regret to say that many questions of an interesting character at issue with other powers are yet unadjusted. Amongst the most prominent of these is that of our north eastern bounof these is that of our north eastern boundary. With an undiminished confidence in the sincere desire of his Britannic Majesty's government to adjust that question, I am not yet in possession of the precise grounds upon which it proposes

s satisfactory adjustment,.
With France, our diplomatic relations have been resumed, and under eircumboth governments to preserve a mutually beneficial intercourse, and foster those amicable feelings which are so strongly required by the true interests of the two countries. With Russia, Austria, Prosia. Naples, Sweden and Denmark, the best understanding exists, and our commercial intercourse is gradually expand-ing itself with them. It is encouraged in all these countries except Naples, by their mutually advantageous and liberal

treaty stipulations with us. The claims of our citizens on Portugal are admitted to be just, pus provision for the payment of them has been unfortunately delayed by frequent political chan-

ges in that kingdom. The blessings of peace have not been secured by Spain. Our connexions with that country are on the best footing, with the exception of the burdens still imposed upon our commerce with ber posses-

sions out of Europe. The claims of American citizens for losses sustained at the bombardment of Antwerp have been presented to the go-vernments of Holland and Belgrum, and will be pressed in due season to settle-

With Brazil, and all our neighbors of this continent, we continue to maintain relations of amity and concord, extending our commerce with them as for as the resources of the people and the poli cy of their governments will permit. just and long standing claims of our citi zens upon some of them are yet sources of dissatisfaction and complaint. No danger is apprehended, however, that they will not be peacetully, although tardily, acknowledged and paid by all, un-less the irritating effect of her atruggle with Texas should unfortunately make bur immediate neighbor, Mexico, an ex-

It is already known to you, by the correspondence between the two governments, communicated at your last session, that our conduct in relation to that struggle is regulated by the same princi ples that governed us in the dispute be tween Spain and Mexico herself, and I trust that it will be found on the most severe ecrutiny that our acts have strictly corresponded with our professions. Tha the inhabitants of the United States should feel strong prepossessions for the one party is not surprising. But this circumstance should, of itself, teach us great caution, lest it lead us into the great ere ror of suffering public policy to be regulated by partiality or prejudice; and there are considerations connected with possible result of this contest between the two parties of so much delicacy and

importance to the United States, that obt character requires that we should neither anticipate events nor attempt to control them. The known desire of the Texans to become a part of our system, although its gratification depends upon the reconscilement of various and conflicting inter-it ests; necessarily a work of time and unour conduct to misconstruction in the eyes of the world. There are already those who, indifferent to principle themselves and prone to suspect the want of it in others, charge us with ambitious designs and insidious policy. You will designs and insidious policy. You will perceive by the accompanying doctor ments, this the extraordinary mission from Mexico has been terminated on the sole-grounds that the obligations of this government to staelf and to Mexico, under treaty supulations, have compelled me to trust a discretionary authority to a high officer of our army, to advance into territory claimed as part of Texas, if necessary to project our own or the neighcessary to protect our own or the neigh-boring frontier from Indian depredations In the opinion of the Mexican functiona-ry who has just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering, with the most amicable avowed purposes, upon ground from which the followers of his government have been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a serious efe fort on its part being made to re-establish its dominion. The departure of this min nister was the more singular, as he was apprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for the advance of our troops by the commanding General had been serie onely doubted by me; and that there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States—their commander having had time to ascertain the truth of falsehood of the information upon which they had been marched to Nacogdoches -would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State by the Mexican minister himself, or were already withdrawn in consequence of the impressive warnings their commanding officer had received from the Department of War. It is hoped and believed that his government will take a more dispassionale and just view of this subject, and not be disposed to construe a measure of justifiable precaution, made necessary by its known machility. In execution of the supulsions of our treaty to act upon the frontier, into an encrosedment upon its rights or a stain upon its honor.

In the mean time, the ancient complaints of injustice made on behalf of our cruizens, are disregarded, and new causes of dissatisfaction liave arises, some of them of a character requiring prompt remonstrance and ample and immediate redees. I trost, however, by tempering firmness and courtesy, and acting with great forbearance upon every incident that has occurred or that may happen, to do and to obtain justice, and thus avoid the necessity of again bringing this sub-

ject to the view of Congress. It is my duty to remind you that no provision has been made to execute our treaty with Mexico for tracing the boundary line between the two countries: Whatever may be the prospect of Mexico's soon being able to execute the treaty he in anticipation, pres to perform our obligations, without regard to the probable condition of those with whom we have contracted them.

The result of the confidential inquiries made into the condition and prospects of the newly declared Texan government, will be communicated to you in the course of the session.

Commercial treaties, promising great

advantages to our enterprising merchants and navigators, have been formed with the distant governments of Museat and Siam. The ratifications have been exchanged but have not reached the department of state: copies of the treaties will be transmitted to you if received before, or published if arriving after the close of the present session of Congress.

Nothing has occurred to interrupt the ood understanding which has long existed with the Barbary powers, nor to check the good will which is gradually growing up in our own intercourse with the do minions of the government of the distinguished Chief of the Ottoman Empire.

Information has been received at the department of state that a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco has just been nego-tiated; which I hope will be received in time to be laid before the Senate previous to the close of the session.

You will perceive, from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the financial means of the country continue to keep pace with its improvement in all other respects. The receipts into the treasury during the present year will smount to about 47.691.898 dollars; thouse from customs being estimated at 22,523,

(Continued on fourth page.)

(Continued from fourth page) ceary, bor unity in this, but in all other commercial countries. Where Where circulation, and do not control it, it is manifest that prices must vary according to the tide of bank issue, and the value and stability of property must stand exposed to all the uncertainty which attends the admi nistration of institutions that are constant ly liable to the temptation of an interest distinct from that of the community in which they are established.

The progress of an expansion or rather a depreciation of the currency by excessive bank issues, is always attended by loss to the laboring classes. This por tion of the community have neither nor opportunity to watch the ehbs and flows of the money market. Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they de not perceive that although their wager are nominally the same, or even some what higher, they are greatly reduced in fact by the rapid increase of a spurious money abound, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing. It is not so with the speculator, by whom this operation is better understood, and is made to con tribute to his advantage. It is not until the prices of the necessaries of life he come so dear that the laboring classes connet supply their wants out of their wages, that the wages rise, and gradually heach a justly proportioned rate to that of by the depreciation in consequence of the quantity of paper in circulation, was es as well as prices become exorbitant, is soon found that the whole effect of the adulteration is a tariff on our home industry for the benefit of the countries where gold and silver circulate, and mainmin uniformity and moderation in prices It is then perceived that the enhancement of the price of land and labor produces a corresponding increase in the price of products, until these products do not sustain a competition with similar ones in other countries; and thus both manu factored and agricultural productions cease to bear exportation from the country of the spurious currency because they cannot be sold for cost. I'his is the process by which specie is banished by the paper of the banks. Their vaults are soon exhausted to pay for foreign com modities; the next step is a stoppage of specie payment; a total degradation of paper as a currency; unusual repression of prices; the ruin of debtors, and the accumulation of property in see hands of ereditors and cautious capitalists.

It was in view of these evils, logether with the dangerous power wielded by the pug since to our constitution, that I was induced to exert the power conferred upme by the American people, to prewent the continuance of that institution. But sithough various dangers to our republican insutumous have been obviated by the failure of the bank to extort from the government a renewal of its chauer, it is obvious that little has been accomplished, except a salutary change of pub-lic opinion, towards restoring to the country the sound eurrancy provided for in the constitution. In the acts of several of the states probabiling the circulation of small notes, and the auxiliary enactments of Congress at the last session, formidding their reception or payment on public account, the true policy of the country has been advanced, and a larger portion of the precious metals infused into our circulating medium These measures will probably be followed up, in due time, by from circulation bank notes of still high er demanations; and the object may be materially promoted by future acts of Congress, forbidding the employment, as fiscal agents, of such banks as continue to issue notes of low denominations, and throw impediments in the way of the

Phe effects of an extension of bank credus and over issues of bank paper, have been strikingly illustrated in the sales of the public lands. From the returns maile by the various registers and receivers, in the early part of tast summer, it was perceived that the receipts arising from the sales of the public lands were increasing to an unprecedented Cripis amounted to nothing more than credits in bank. The banks fent out their notes to speculators, they were paid to the receivers, and immediately returned to the banks, to be lent out again and again being mere instruments to transfer speculators the most valuable public land, and pay the government has a credit on the books of the banks. Those ere dies on the books of some of the west ers banks, usually called deposites, were airenty greatly beyond their immediate means of payment, and were rapidly in creasing. Indeed each speculation formeh- I means for another; for no sooner had me individual or company paid in the notes, than they were immediately lent to another for a like purpose, and the maks were extending their business and heir usues so largely, as to slarm considerate men, and render it doubitul wanther these bank credits, of permitted to accumulate, would ultimately be of the least value to the government. The spirit of expansion and speculation was noncomined to the deposite banks, but spe vaded the whole mutitude of banks throughout the Union, and was giving rise to new rossistions to aggravate the

the interest of the people generally re-quired that these operations should be checked; and it became the duty of every branch of the general and state gustan ments to adopt all legitimate and proper means to produce that salutary effect.-Under this view of my duty, I directed the issuing of the order which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring payments for the public lands sold to be made in specie, with an exception until the 15th of the Present month in favor of actual settlers.
This measure has produced many salutary consequences. Ir checked the career of the western banks, and gave them additional strength in anticipation of the prassure which has since pervaded our eastern as well as the European commercial cities. By preventing the extension of the credit system. it messura bly cut off the means of speculation, and retarded its progress in monopolizing the most valuable of the public lands. It has tended to save the new states from a non resident proprietorship, one of the great at obstacles to the advancement of a new country, and the prosperity of an old one. It has tended to keep open the public lands for entry by emigrants at government prices, instead of their being compelled to purchase of speculators at double or treble And it is conveying into the interior large sums in silver and gold, there to enter permanently into the currency of the country, and place it on a firmer foundation. It is confidently believed that the country will find in the motives which induced that order, and the happy consequences which will have ensued. much to commend and nothing to condemn.

It remains for Congress, if they approve the policy which dictated this order, to follow it up in its various bear ings. Much good, in my judgment, would be produced by prohibiting sales of public lands, except to scrual settlers at a reasonable reduction of price, and to limit the quantity which shall to them. Although it is believed the general government never ought to receive any thing but the constitutional corrency in exchange for the public lands, that point would be of less importance if the lands were sold for immediate settlement and cultivation. Indeed there is scarcely a mischief arising out of our present land system, including the accumulating surplus of revenue, which would not be reme died at once by a restriction on land sales o actual settlers; and it promises other advantages to the country in general, and to the new states in particular, which cannot fail to receive the most profound consideration of Congress.

Experience continues to realize the expectations entertained as to the capariv of the state banks to perform the duties of fiscal agents for the government at the tune of the removal of the deposites. was alleged by the advocates of the Bank of the United States, that the state banks, whatever might be the regulations of the treasury department, could not make the transfers required by the government, or negotiate the domestic xchanges of the country. It is now well ascertained that the real domestic exchanges, performed through discounts by the United States Bank and us twenty five branches, were at least one third least than those of the deposite banks for an equal period of time; and it a comparison be instituted between the amounts of services rendered by these institutions, on the proader basis which has been used by the advocates of the United States Bank, in estimating what they consider the domestic exchanges transacted by it. the result will be still more favorable to the deposite banks.

The whole amount of public money transferred by the Bank of the United States in 1832 was 16,000,000 dollars. The amount transferred and actually part by the deposite banks to the year end the first of October last, was 39 319 899 dollars; the amount transferred and part between that period and the 6th of vember was 5 399,000 dollars; and the amount of teansier warrants outstanding on that day was 14.450.000; making an aggregate of 59 168,894 dollars. These normous sums of money first mentioned have been transferred with the greatest promptitude and regularity; and the rates at which the exchanges have been nego tisted previously to the passage of the deposite act were generally below those charged by the Bank of the United States. Independently of these services, which are far greater than those rendered by the United States Bank and its twenty five branches, a number of the deposite banks have, with a commendable zeal to aid in the improvement of the currency, imported from abroad, at their own expense, large sums of the precious metals for coinage and erreulation.

In the same manner have nearly all the predictions turned out in respect to the effect of the removal of the deposites-a step unquestionably necessary to prevent the evils which it was foreseen the bank itself would endeavor to create in a final struggie to procure a renewal of its char ter. It may be thus too, in some degree, with the further steps which may be taken to prevent the excessive usae of other bank paper; but it is to be hoped that nothing will now deter the federal and state authornies from the firm and eigerrous performance of their duties to themselves and to the people in this respect.

In reducing the revenue to the wants of the government, your paracolar attention is invited to those articles which con-, that department during the past year,

The safety of the public tunds, and as interest of the people generally required that these operations should be hecked; and it became the duty of every ranch of the general and state government of the war debt. There is no article the release of which from tax atton would be felt as generally and so beneficially. To this may be added all beneficially. To this may be added all kind of fuel and provisions. Justice and benevolence uniterin favor of releasing the poor of our cities from burdens which are not necessary for the support of our government, and tend only to increase the wants of the destitute:

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the accom-panying documents, that the Bank of the United States has made no payment on account of the stock held by the govern ment in that insutution, although urged to pay any portion which might suit its convenience, and that it has given no information when payment may be expected. Nor, although repeatedly requested, has it furnished the information in relation to its condition which Congress authorised the Secretary to collect at the last session; such measures as are within the power of the Executive have been ta ken to ascertain the value of the stock and procure the payment as early as possible

The conduct and present condition of

that bank, and the great amount of capital vested in it by the United States, re quire your special attention. Its charter expired on the 3d of March last, and it has now no power but that given in the style and capacity for the purpose of suits for the final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and for the sale and distribution their estate, real, personal and mixed, but not for any other purpose or in any other manner whatsoever, nor for a period ex ceeding two-years after the expiration of the said term of incorporation.' Before the expiration of the charter, the stock holders of the bank obtained an act of in corporation from the Legislature of Penn sylvania, excluding only the United States. Instead of proceeding to wind up their concerns and pay over to the United States the amount due on account of the stock held by them, the president and directors of the old bank appear to have transferred the books, papers, notes obligations, and most or all of its proper ty, to this new corporation, which enter ed upon business as a continuation of the sold concern. Amongst other acts of questionable validity, the notes of the expired corporation are known to have been used as at own, and again put in circulation. That the old bank had no right to issue or re-issue its botes after he expiration of its charter, cannot be dented; and that it could not confer any such right on its substitute, any more than exercise it itself, is equally plain .-In law and honesty, the notes of the bank in circulation at the expiration of its charter, should have been called in by public advertisement, paid up as present ed, and, together with those on hand cancelled and destroyed. Their re issue is sanctioned by no law, and warranted by no necessity. If the United States responsible in their stock for payment of these notes, their re issue, by the new corporation, for their own profit, is a fraud or the government. If the United States is not responsible, then there is no legal responsibility in any quarter, and it They are the is a fraud on the country. redeemed notes of a dissolved partnership. bin, contrary to the wishes of the retiring partner, and without his consent, are

It is the high and peculiar duty of Congress to decide whether any further legislation be necessary for the security of the large amount of public property now neld and in use by the new bank, and for vindicating the rights of the govern ment, and competling a speedy and honest sestiement with all the creditors of the old bank public and private or w subject shall be left to the power now sessed by the Executive and Judicia-It remains to be seen whether the rsons, who, as managers of the old bank, undertook to control the govern ment, retained the public dividends, shut their doors upon a committee of House of Representatives, and filled the country with panie to accomplish their own smester objects, may now, as managers of a new bank, continue with impunity to flood the country with a spurious currency, use the seven millons of government stock for their own profit and refuse to the United States all information as to the present condition of their own property, and the prospect of recevering it into their own possession.

again re issued and ereculated.

The lessons taught by the Bank of the United States cannot well be lost upon the American people. They will take care never again to place so tremendous a power in irresponsible hands, and it will be fortunate if they seriously consider the consequences which are likely to result on a smaller scale from the facility with which corporate powers are granted by their state governmenst.

It is believed that the law of the last session regulating the deposite banks, operates on rously and unjustly upon them in many respects; and it is hoped that Cengress, on proper representation, will adopt the modifications which are necessary to prevent this consequence.

The report of the Secretary of War al interim and the accompanying documents, all which are herewith laid before you, will give you a full view of the diversified and important operations of

The military movements sandered necessary, by the aggressions of the length ortions of the Seminole and Oreck tribe of Indians, and by other circumstant have required the approx amployment nearly our whole regular force, including the marine corps, and of large bodies of militia and of volunteers. With all these events on fax as they were known at the seat of government before the termination of your last session, you are already quainted; and it is therefore only need ful in this place to lay before you a brief summary of what has since occurred.

The war with the Seminoles, during

the summer was, on our part, chiefly confired to the protection of our frontier settlements, from the incursious of the enemy; and as a necessary and impor-tant means for the accomplishment of that end, to the maintenance of the posts previously comblished. In the course of this duty several actions took place, in which the bravery and disripline of both officers and men were conspicuously displayed, and which Ishave deemed it proper to notice, in respect to the former, by the granting of brevet rank for gallant services in the field. But as the force of these partial successes, as to lead them to submit, and as their savage inroads were frequently repeated, early measures were taken for placing at the disposal of Gov. Call, who as commander in-chief of the territorial militia has been temporarily invested with the command of an ample force, for the purpose of resuming offensive operations in the most efficient manner so soon as the season should permit. Maj. General Jesup was also directed, on the conclusion of his duties in the Creek country, to repair to Florida and assume the command.

The result of the first movement made by the forces under the direction of Go vernor Call in October last, as detailed in the accompanying papers, excited much surprise and disappointment. A full ex planation has been required of the causes which led to the failure of that movement, but has not yet been received. In the mean time, as it was feared that the health of Gov. Call, who was understood to have suffered much from sickness might not be adequate to the crisis, and as Maj. General Jesup was known to have reach ed Florida, that officer was directed to assume the command, and to prosecute all needful operations with the utmost promptitude and vigor. From the force his disposal, and the dispositions he has made and is instructed to make, and from the very efficient measures which it is since accertained have been laken by Gov. Call, there is reason to hope that they will soon be enabled to reduce the enemy to subjection. In the meantime. as you will perceive from the report of the Secretary, there is urgent necessity for further appropriations to suppress these possibile

Happily for the interests of homanity. the hostilities with the Creeks were brought to a close soon after your ad journment without that effusion of blood which at one time was apprehended as mevitable. The unconditional submission of the hostile party was followed by their speedy removal to the country assigned hem west of the Mississippi. The in quiry as to alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of these Indrans, and the causes of their hostilities, requested by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the Ist of July last to be made by the President, is now going on, through the agency of commissioners appointed for that purpose. Their report may be expected during your present

The difficulties apprehended in the Cherokee country have been prevented. and the peace and safety of that region and its vicinity effectually secured. the timely measures taken by the War Department, and still continued

The discretionary authority given to General Gaines to cross the Sabine, and to occupy a position as far west as Nacogdoches, in case he should deem such a step necessary to the protection of the frontier, and to the fulfilment of the stipulations contained in our treaty with Mexico, and the movement subsequently made by that officer, bave been allyded to in a former part of this message. the date of the latest intelligence from Nacogdoches, our troops were yet at that station; but the officer who has succeeded General Gaines has recently been advised that, from the facts known at the seat of government, there would seem to be no adequate cause for any longer main. taining that position; and he was accord ingly instructed, in case the troops were not already withdrawn under the discretionary powers before possessed by him. to give the requisite orders for that purpose on the receipt of the instructions. unless he shall then have in his possession such information as shall satisfy him that the maintenance of the post is essential to the protection of our frontiers, and to the due execution of our treaty stipulations as previously explained to him.

Whilst the necessities existing during the present year for the service of militia and volunteers have furnished new proofs of the patriotism of our fellow citizens, they have also strongly illustrated the importance of the increase of the rank and file of the regular army. The views of this subject submitted by the Secretary of War in his report, meet my entire concurrence, and are earnestly commended to the deliberate attention of Congress, In this connection it is also proper to re-

sraing and disciplining this arm of de-fence has been so repeatedly presented to Congress by myself and my predeces-sors, that I deem it sufficient on this oc-casion to refer to the last annual message, and to former executive communication in which the subject has been discussed it appears from the reports of the in

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cera charged with mustering into service the volunteers called for under the act of Congress of the last sees lost that more Congress of the last the place of rep-presented themselves at the place of rep-dezvous in Tennesses than usee out-dezvous in Tennesses than usee outcient to meet the requisitor which had been made by the Secretary of Wat op-on the Governor of that state. This was occasioned by the omission of the Gov verner to beportion the equipment in different regiments of militia. so as to obtain the proper number of troops, and no more. It seems but just to the paire our citizens who repaired to the peneral rendezvone, under tircumstances author. izing them to believe that their services were needed and would be accepted that the expenses incurred by them while the the government. I accordingly recom-mend that a law to this effect be passed by Congress, giving them a compensa-tion which will cover their expenses on the march to and from the place of rea-dezvois, and while theret in connexion with which it will also be proper to make provision for such other equitable claime growing out of the service of the miling as may not be embraced in the existing

On the unexpected breaking out of hosulities in Florida, Alabama and Georgia, it became necessary in some cases to take the property of individuals for public use. Provision should be made law for indemnifying the owners; mid would also respectfully suggest whether some provision may not be made, consistently with the principles of our government, for the relief of the sufferers by lading depredations, or by the opera-

No time was lust after the making of the requisite appropriations, in resuming the great national work of completing the unfinished fornifications on our scaboard and of placing them in a proper state of defence. In consequence, bowever, of the very late day at which those bilis during the season which has just losed. A very large smount of the moneys granted at your last session second. ingly remains unexpended; but as the work will be again resumed at the earliest moment in the coming apring, the belance of the existing appropriations, and in several cases which will be laid before you, with the proper estimates, further sums for the like objects may be usefully expended during the next year.

The recommendations of an increase in the engineer corps, and for a reorgan-ization of the topographical corps, sub-mitted to you in my last annual message. derive additional strength from the great embarrasaments experienced during the present year in those branches of the serrice, and under which they are now suffering. Several of the most important surveys and constructions, directed by recent laws, have been suspended in conrequence of the want of adequate force is

The like observations may be applied to the ordnance corps, and the general staff, the operations of which, as they are now organized, must either be frequently interrupted, or performed by officers token from the line of the army to the great prejudice of the service.

For a general view of the condition of the Military Academy, and of other branches of the military service not alreations of those which have been mention ed. I refer you to the accompanying documents; and among the various proposals contained therein for legislative action. I would particularly notice the suggestion of the Secretary of War, for the revision of the pay of the army, as entitled to your

favorable regard. The national policy, founded alike in interest and in humanity, so long and steadily pursued by this governmen the removal of the Judian tribes original ly settled on this side of the Mississipple to the west of that river, may be said to have been consummated by the conclus sion of the late treaty with the Cherokees. The measures taken in the execution of that treaty, and in relation to our Indian offers generally, will fully appear by without dwelling on the numerous and important topics, embraced in them. again invite your attention to the impur tance of providing a well-digested and comprehensive system for the protection. supervision, and improvement of the various tribes now planted in the Indian country. The suggestions submitted by the commissioner of Indian affairs, and enforced by the Secretary, on this subject. and also in regard to the establishment of additional autitary posts in the Indian country, are entitled to your profound consideration. Both measures are peres sary for the double purpose of pretering the Indians from intestine war, and in other respects complying with our engagements to them, and of securing out western frontier against incursions wheel otherwise will assuredly be made or The best hopes of humanity, in regard & the abariginal race, the welfare of our rapidly extending settlements, and the honor of the United States, are all deepty involved in the relations existing between this government and the eaugrating tribes. I trust, therefore, that the various matters aumitted in the accompanying documents in respect to those relations, will receive your early and mature deliberations; and that it may issue in the adoption of legislatus measures adapted to the coast, and the manufacture of a survey of the coast, and the manufacture of a survey of ferent custom-houses, have been in progress for some years, and under general

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You are referred to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge-during the present year. In the construction of vessels at the different wavy yards, and in the employment of our ships and squadrons at sea, that branch of the service has been actively and usefully employed. While the situation of our commercial interests in the West Indies required a greater number West Indies required a greater number than usual of armed vessels to be kept on than usual of armed vessels to be kept on that station, it is gratifying to perceive that the protection due to our commerce in other quarters of the world has not proved insufficient. Every effort has been made to facilitate the equipment of the exploring expedition authorized by the act of the last session, but all the preparation necessary to enable it to sail has not yet been completed. No means will be spared by the government to fit out the expedition on a scale corresponding with the liberal appropriation for the purpose, and with the elevated character of the objects which are to be effected by it.

It beg leave to renew the recommenda-tion made in my last annual message, respecting the entistment of bays in our respecting the enlistment of bays in our naval service, and to arrie upon your attention the deposity of further appropriations to increase the number of simps affect and to enlarge generally the capacity and force of the navy. The accrease of our commence, and our position in regard to the other powers of the world, will always make it our policy and inteof our country.
The report of the Post Master Gene-

tal presents a gratifying picture of the anomion of the Post Ofice Department as revenues for the year ending the 30th of June last, were \$3.398.455 19, showing an increase of revenue over that of the preceding year of 8404.871 53, or more than 13 per cent. The expendiures for the same year were \$2.755.823 26, exhibiting a surplus of \$642.831 43. The department has been redecised from The department has been repeated from pubarrassment and debt, has accumulated a surplus exceeding half a million of dol-lars, has largely extended and is prepar-ing still further to extend, the mail service, and renommends a reduction of post-ages equal to about \$0 per cent. It is practising upon the great principle, which should control every branch of our government, of rendering to the public the greatest good possible, with the least possible taxation to the people. The scale of pastages suggested by the

Posmister General recommends itself. no only by the reduction it proposes. on by the simplicity of its arrangement tis conformity with the federal currency. and the improvement it will introduce in to the accounts of the department and its agents ...

· Your particular attention is invited to the subject of mail contracts, with reilroad compames. The present laws providing for the making of contracts are based upon the presumption that competition among budders will secure the service at a fur price. But on most of the railroad lines, there is no competition in that kind of transportation, and advertising is therefore useless. No contract can now be made with them except such as shall be regonated before the time of offering. or sherwards, and the power of the Post master General to pay them high prices. would be a relief to him, and no doubt would conduce to the public interest, to prescribe, by law, some equitable basis upod which such contracts shall rest, and restrict lum by a fixed rule of allowance. Under a liberal act of that sort he would andoubtedly be able to eecure the services of most of the railroad companies. and the interest of the department would

thus be advanced.

The correspondence between the people of the United States and the European nations, and particularly with the British islands, has become very extensive, and requires the interposition of Congress to give it security. No obstabetween New York and Liverpool, or Other foreign ports, as proposed by the Postmeter General; on the contrary, it promises, by the security it will afford to facilitate commercial transactions, and give rise to an enlarged intercourse among the people of different nations, which cannot but have, a happy effect. Through the city of New York, most of the correspondence between the Canadas and Europe, is now carried on, and orgent representations have been received from the head of the Provincial post office, asking the interposition of the United States to guard it from the accidents and losses to which it is now subjected. Some legislation appears to be called for, as well by our swu interest, as by comi ty to the adjoining British provinces,

ferent custom-houses, have been in pro-gress for some years, and under general direction of the executive, and the imme mediate superintendence of a gentleman passessing high scientific attainments At the last session of Congress, the mak ing of a set of weights and measures for each state in the Union, was added to

the offices by a joint resolution.

The care and correspondence as to all these subjects, have been devolved on the treasury department during the liast year. A special report from the Secretary of the treasury, will soon be communicated to Congress, which will show what has been accomplished as to the whole, the number and compensation of the persons now employed in these do ties, and the progress expected to be mad during the ensuing year, with a copy of the various correspondence decaded ne cessary to throw light on the subjects which seem to require additional legisla tion. Claims have been made for re-trospective allowances in behalf of the superintendent, and some of his assist-ants, which I did not feel justified in granting; other chains have been made for large increases in compensation, which, under all the circumstances of the several cases, I declined making without the express sanction of Congress. In order to obtain that sanction, the subject was at the last session, on my suggestion. and by request of the immediate auperin tendent, submitted by the treasury department to the committee of commerce of the House of Representatives. But no legislative action having taken place, the early attention of Congress is now invited to the ensetment of some express and detailed provisions in relation to the com-pensation and allowances desired proper

for the future.

It is further respectfully recommended that each being the monnemence of attention to these duties by the Chief Magistrate, and such the great pressure of business on the treasury department the general supervision of the cous and in asures, if the works are kept unit-ed, should be devolved on a hoard of officers, organized specially for that purthe navy department.

All my experience and reflection con-firm the conviction I have so often ex-pressed to Congress in favor of an amend ment of the Constitution, which will prevent in any event, the election of the President and Vice President of the United States devolving on the House of Representatives and the Senate: and I therefore beg leave again to solicit your attention to the subject. There were various other suggestions in my last annual message, not acted upon, particu-larly that relating to the want of unifor-mity in the laws of the district of Columbra, that are deemed worthy of your favorable consideration.

Before concluding this paper. I think if dire to the various executive departments, to bear less along to their prosper ous condition, and to the ability and imageity with which they have been conditioned. It has been my atm to en force in all of them a vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business, and it regeatifying to me to believe that there no jost emise of complaint from any quarter, at the madacr in which they lieve fulfilled the objects of their crea-

Having now finished the observations I whall have of communicating with the two Houses of Congress at their meeting. I runnel omet an expression of the gratt tode which is due to the great body of my fellow eitizens in whose partiality and induigence I have found encouragement and support in the many deficult and trying scenes through which it has been my lot to pass during my public eareer. Though deeply sensible that my exertions have not been crowned with a success corresponding to the degree of favor bestowed upon me. I am sure that they will be considered as having been directed by an earnest desire to promote the good of me country; and I am consoled by the persuasion that whatever errors have been committed will find a corrective in the intelligence and patriotism of those who will succeed us. All that has occurred during my administration is calculated to inspire me with increased confidence in the stability of our institutions; and should I be spared to enter upon that retirement which is so suitable to my age and infirm health. and so much desired by me in other respects. I shall not dease to invoke that beneficent Being to whose providence we are already so signally indebted for the continuance of his blessings on our be-ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Dec. 6:1836.

It is affirmed that Napoleon, during The expediency of providing a fire-proof building for the important books to his ambition 5.490,000 men, which and papers of the Post Ofice Department, surpasses the number which the civil is worthy of consideration. In the pre- wars carried off during three centuries. TILLS BOROUGE

Friday, December 16.

The Congress of the United States are resibled in the city of Washington on Monday the 5th instant.

A quorum of both houses being present, a committee was appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that

they were ready to proceed to business. The message of the President was communicated to Congress on Puesday. By excluding other matter of less importance, we are enabled to present it entire to our readers in this day's paper.

On Wednesday, it. Benton gave notice that he should at an early day move the Exemptine Resolutions, and intimate.

the Expunging Resolutions, and intimate ed that they should be disposed of without delay, as the present was the short

The Electoral vote of South Carolina has been given to Judge Mangum of our state as President, and Governor Tyler of Virginia as Vice President.

Alabama, Missouri and Illinois have gone for Van Buren; he is consequently elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next.

Firginia.—The Electoral vote of this state has been given to William Smith, of Alabama, for Vice President. Of course, Col. Johnson is not elected by the people, and the Senate of the United. States will have to choose between him and Mr. Granger.
Mr. Leigh has resigned his seat in the

Electoral College .- The Van Buren Electors aret in this city on Wednesday last. Hon, Nathaniel Macon was chosen President of the College, and Thomas G. Stone acted as Secretary. Col. Love, one of the electors, being prevented from stiending by infirm health, his son. James R. Love, was elected a member of the College in his stead. Of course, the fifteen votes of the state were east for Martin Van Buren, as Posident, and R. M. Johnson, as Vice President. Phile White was appointed messenger. to beer the electoral vote to Washington. Raleigh Register.

The President's Health - The health of the President has gradually improved, but he is suil extremely feebie, and unshie to meet company, He gives his attention, a few hours every day, to com numerations laid before him by his cabi net; but he is absolutely interdicted by his physician (Dr. Hunt) from receiving his friends, as the effort to converse threatens a return of the hemorrhage, which, in his present weak condition, might be attended with instant suffoca-

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BENATE. .

Monday, December 5. Mr. Bryan of Carteret, in pursuance of the inemorial from the bar of the 6th Judicial Circuit, referred to the judiciary committee, reported a bill, which passed

its first reading.
The bill to incorporate the Milton Manufacturing Company, which was the order of the day, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Tnesday, December 6.

Mr. Fox presented a resolution on the subject of the surplus revenue. [Directs the committee on the subject to inquire into the expediency of dividing it among the counties in proportion to taxation.] Laid on the table, on Mr. Edward's mo-

Wednesday, December 7.

From the judiciary committee, Mr. Bryan reported a bill providing for the election of Public Printer: also a bill relative to the election of Comptroller .-

Passed their first reading.
Received from the House of Commons the following engrossed bills, viz: A bill increasing the liabilities of sheriffs; a bill declaring that shares of stock in incorpoted companies shall be deemed and taken as personal property; a bill to amend an act, passed at the last session, directing the Governor to convey to the Justices of Haywood county certain lands; a bill to receive the portion of the surplus reveto which this state is entitled under this act of Congress at us last session; which were severally read, and passed their first

The bill giving the lessors of land a lien on the crops of their lessees, for rents, was taken up and after rejecting an amendment proposed by Mr. Ried, that it should not extend beyond the 1st of Janury, after the making of the crop, it passed it second reading.

Thursday. Decembe 8. The bill to elect Public Printer, was

taken up, amended, on Mr. Moseley's motion, read the second and third times and passed.

The bill to increase the liabilities of Sheriffs, was amended, on motion of Mr. Burney, and passed its second reading.

bill allowing public officers, their deputies, to administer eaths in certain cases; and the bill to give lessors of land a lien upon the crops of their les-sees, passed their third reading.

Mr. Sanders introduced a resolution for mising a committee of five on the part, of each House, to sequire what disposition sught to be made of that portion of the Surplus Revenue to which this state may be entitled. Laid on the table.

table.

A bill to receive the portion to which this state is smittled of the Surplus Revenue, in cousequence of an act of Congress passed at its last session, was read the second time and passed. Ayes 46. Nons I—Mr. Hall, of Edgecombe, alone, voting in the negative—Mr. Marsteller and Mr. Montgomery absent, the latter from indisposition.

Friday, December 9. Mr. Albright presented a bill to lay off a new county, by the name of Jefferson.
Passed its first reading, and was committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Tuesday hext.

Mr. Bunting presented a resolution to Mr. Bunting presented a resolution to vacate the seats of Joseph McDowell Carson, eeg the senator from Buthersford; Alfred Dockery, eeg, the senator from the counties of Richmond and Roberon; and of William Albright, the senator from Chatham, on the ground that they were Postmasters at the time of their election. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Edwards. Morehead, Polk and Bunting participated, the resolution was so amended, on the motion of Mr. Edwards, as to direct the committee on privileges and elections to inquire on privileges and elections to inquire into the facts, and giving them power to send for persons and papers. On motion of all. Polk, they were further instructed to inquire into the right of David S. Ried to a seat in the Senate. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

The bill to receive our portion of the surplus revenue, under the late act of Congress, was taken up. Mr. Edwards controverted the position taken by Dr. Hall on vesterday, that it was making a subordinate executive agent of the state governments. We understood bits to say he would have voted against the deposite bill; but if for no other feason, than with a view to preserve a small portion of the plunder, he would accept our portion. He would lock up the money, if he could not fund or loan it upon unquestionable security—such security as would secure its return whenever the state was called upon for it.

Mr. Hait responded; but as we could hear but very imperfectly what he said,

we refer the reader to his protest, which

contains his views on the subject.

Mr. Cooper (of Martin.) stated, that as an individual, he would vote against the acceptance of this money; but he would represent the people, and the people thought the money they must have.

Mr. Edwards moved to strike out the

last section but one in the bill, directing the treasurer to deposite the money in the banks, not subject to be removed. except by order of the Governor for in security, or by the special order of the General Assembly. After some obser vations from Messrs. Edwards, Bryan and, Mosehead, the motion was lost, and the bill passed its last reading. All the Senators were present—all voting in the affirmative except Dr. Hall of Edgecomb.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, December 5. Mr. Graham, from the committee on the judiciary, reported unfavorably on the resolution proposing to increase the compensation to witnesses, where they attended Court in other counties, Con-

Mr. G. from the same committee, reported a bill declaring that the shares of stock in incorporated companies shall be deemed and taken as personal estate, with sundry amendments. The bilt was read the second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

from were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law so as to iffix the penalty of whipping to the crime of malicious mischief in certain cases. reported against any legislation on the

subject. Concurred in. The bill increasing the liabilities of Sheriffs, was read the third time and or dered to be engrossed.

The bill to receive the proportion of the surplus revenue to which the state is entitled under the act of Congress to regulate the deposites of the public money was read the second time. On the pas sage of the bill the year and nave were demanded, and not a dissenting vote was given against it. It was then read the third time and ordered to be engrossed. Tuesday, December 6.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on internal improvements, reported, with sundry amendments, the bill to incorporate the Norfolk and Edenton Rail Road. Read the second time.

Wednesday December 7. Mr. Jordan presented the memorial of 400 citizens of Chatham, Wake, Cumber land and Moore, for the erection of a new county, out of a portion of each of said counties. Referred.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill concernthe mode of electing Senators and Representatives to Congress-a bill concerning Bastardy -a bill concerning Attornies at law-a bill concerning Constables; which bills passed their first reading

Fisher rose to introduce a resolunon. He said there existed amongst members a great diversity of opinion as BLAVEN for sale at this Office

to the proper mode of investing that pur-tion of the Surplus Revenue to which North Carolina may be cuttled under the Deposite Act.—It was egsential that there should be some concentration of sential ment on the subject, for it was admitted, on all hands, to be one of immense importance. With a view to effect this object, he would submit a resolution pro-posing the appointment of a elect joint committee, to consist of thirteen memcommittee, to consist of thirteen members on the part of each house, one to be taken from each congressional district, and to be appointed by the other members of the district, whose duty it shall be to inquire as to the best investment of this fund. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Erwin introduced a bill to incor-

porate the General Vining and Manufacturning Company, with a capital of one million and a half. Read first time.

Thursday Docember 8.

Mr. Graham, from the committee on revised statutes, reported a bill providing for the support of the poor, and a bill concerning bail in civil cases. Read the

Orders of the day .- The bill concerns ing wrecks and wrecked property, was read the second and third time, and ordered to be engrosseds

Friday, December 9. declaring the seats of Mr. Harris, of Montgomery, Mr. Pinkston of Davidson, and Mr. Clayton of Buncombe, vacated, on the ground that they were Postmassters at the time of their respective election, and therefore constitutionally inclligible to the Legislature. On motion,

these resolutions were referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The House then took up the bill for the division of Rowan county, so as to form a new county by the name of Davie. The question being on its passing its

second reading.

The bill passed its second reading 66 to 49 and was subsequently read third time and sent to the Senate.

Saturday, December 10. Nothing of importance was done in either House to day, nearly the whole morning having been consumed in examining the returns of the election for Governor, pursuant to the 3d section of the second Article of the Amended Consum

The resignation of the Hon. Robert Strange, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, was read and accepted.

MABBIED.

At the sest of Chief Justice Ruffin, in this county, on the 24th ult. Col. J. G. B. ROULHAG, of Bertie county, to Miss. CHTHARINE, eldest daughter of the Chief

Weekly Almanac. DECEMB'R. Sun Sub z E E E E

Ten Dollars Reward.

R AN away from the subscriber in August iast, a Negro man named SAM, about fifty years of age, common use, dark complexion, has a sear on his breast, occasioned by burn when young. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension, if returned to the subscriber, or conflict so that I can get him.

MICHAEL SHOFFNER.

Sale of Negroes and Land.

for Orange, county, made at September term last, I will offer for sale at Hillsborough, Mouday the 21 day of January next, THIRTEEN NEGROES, mostly young and likely

Also one Tract of Land, containing aut 313 Acres, adjoining Bradley Collins And one other Tract of about 200 acres

on the waters of Bock Creek, adjoining John Thompson and others. Terms of sale, nine months credit, bond and

ELI WOODS, Commissioner.

Purchasers at the sale of Susaunah Faucett's property are requested to make mmediate payment as their notes are now due. November 24.

NOTICE.

A LL those persons indebted to me, either für letter or newspaper postage, are carnestly requested to make payment on or before the lat day of January next; after which time I shall keep no post office accounts, except with those who may make deposites.

THOMAS CLANCY.

Negro Hiring.

THE Negroes belonging to Mrs. Anna Davia and Children, will be hired out on Wed-nesday the 28th instant, for one year, on the

WM. CAIN. JR. Ex'r of Wm. Cuin. decd.

.Vegro Hiring.

PHE Negroes belonging to the estate of Richard None, will be hired out on Wedneeday the 28th meant, for one year, on the

J. W. NORWOOD, Guardian.

131 dollars; those from lands at about 34,000,000 dollars, and the residue from miscellaneous sources. The expendi tures for all objects during the year, are estimated not to exceed 32,000,000 dollars, which will leave a balance in the treasury for public purposes on the first day of January next of about 41,723,959 dollars. This sum, with the exception of five millions, will be transferred to the several states, in accordance with the provisions of the act regulating the deposites

of the public money.

The unexpended balances of appropriation on the first day of January next, are estimated at 14.636,062 dollars, exceeding by 9,636 062 doils, the amount which will be left in the deposite banks subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, after the contemplated transfers to the several states are made. If, there fore, the future receipts should not be sufficient to meet these outstanding and future appropriations, there may be soon a necessity to use a portion of the funds denustred with the states.

The consequences apprehended, when the deposite set of the last session receivreluctant approval, have been measurably realised. Though an act merely for the deposite of the surplus moneys of the United States in the state treasuries. for safe keeping, until they may he wanted for the service of the ge ieral government, it has been extensively spoken of as an act to give the money to the several states, and they have been advised to use it as a gift with on regard to the means of refunding it when called for. Such a suggestion has doubtless been made without a due consideration of the obligation of the deposite act, and without a proper atten tion to various principles and interests which are affected by it. It is manifest that the law itself cannot sauction such suggestion, and that, as it now stands, the states have no more authority to receive and use these deposites without intending to return them, than any depo aite bank, or any individual temporarily sharged with the safe keeping or applica tion of the public money, would now have for converting the same to their private use, without the consent and against the will of the government. But independently of the violation of public faith and moral obligation which are inyolved in this suggestion, when examined in reference to the terms of the present deposite act, it is believed that the comsiderations which should govern the future legislation of Congress on this subject, will be equally conclusive against the adoption of any measure recognising the principles on which the suggestion has been made.

Considering the intimate connexion of the subject with the financial interests of the country, and its great impotance in whatever aspect it can be viewed. I have stowed upon it the most anxious reflee tion, and feel it to be my duty to state to Congress such thoughts as have occurred to me, to aid their deliberation in treating it in the manner hest calculated conduce to the common good,

The experience of other nations admo nished us to hasten the extinguishmen - public debt. But it will be in vain e have congratulated each other upon the disappearance of this explaif we do not guard against the equality great ore of promoting the unnecessary accumulation of the public revenue. political maxim is better established han that which tells us that an improvideni expenditure of money is the parent of profligacy, and that no people can hope to perpetuate their liberties who long acquiesce in a policy which taxes them for objects not necessary to the legiumate and real wants of their government, Flattering as as the condition of our country at the present period, be proportionably extended. But both in cause of its unexampled advance in all making the transfer of the funds whigh the steps of social and political improve ment, it cannot be disguised that there is a lurking danger already apparent in the neglect of this warning truth; and that the time has arrived when the representatives of the people should be employed in devising some more appropriate remedy than now exists, to avert it.

Under our present revenue system, there is every probability that there will continue to be a surplus beyond the wants of the government; and it has become our duty to decide whether such a result e consistent with the true objects of our government.

Should a surplus be permitted to accamulate, beyond the appropriations, it must be retained in the treasury as it now is, or distributed among the people

To retain it in the treasury, unemplayed in any way, is impracticable. It is, besides, against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation. To take from people the right of bearing arms, and put their weapons of defence in the hands a standing army, would be scarcely more dangerous to their liberties than to permit the government to accumulate physites necessary to its legitimate wants. treasure would doubtless be doved, at some time, as it has been other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition.

To collect it merely for distribution to states, would seem to be highly impolitic, if not as dangerous as the position to retain it in the treasury The shortest reflection must satisfy every

one that to require the people to pay taxes to the government, merely that they may be paid back again, is sporting with the substantial interests of the country; and no system which produces such a contract to receive the pubresult can be expected to receive the pub-lic countenance. Nothing could be gained by it, even if each individual who contributed a pertion of the tax, could receive back promptly the same portion. But it is apparent that no system of the kind can ever be enforced, which will not absorb a considerable portion of the money, to be distributed in salaries and commissions to the agents employed in the tions which arise from other causes; and the practical effect of such an attempt must ever be to burden the people taxes, not for purposes beneficial to them, but to swell the profits of deposite banks, and support a band of useless public A distribution to the people is impr

ticable and unjust in other respects. It would be taking one man's property and wing it to another. Such would be the unavoidable result of a rule of equality, (and none other is spoken of, or would be likely to be adopted.), masmuch as there is no mode by which the amount of the individual contributions of our citizens to the public revenue can be ascertained. We know that they contribute unequally, and a rule therefore. that would distribute to them equally would be liable to all the objections which apply to the principle of an equal division of property. To make the general government the instrument of carrying this odious principle into effect, would be at once to destroy the means of its useful ness, and change the character designed

But the more extended and injurious consequences likely to result from a policy which would collect a surplus. revenue for the purpose of distribution it, may be forcibly illustrated by an ex amination of the effects already produced by the present deposite act. This set, although certainly designed to secure the safe keeping of the public revenue, is not entirely free in its tendencies from many of the objections which apply to vernment had; without necessity, receiv ed from the people a large surplus, which, instead of being employed as heretofore, and returned to them by means of the public expenditure, was deposited with banks. The banks proceeded make loans upon this surplus, and thus converted it into banking capital; and in this manner it has tended to multiply bank charters, mid has had a great agency in producing a spirit of wild speculation The possession and use of the property out of which this surplus was create belong to the people; but the governmen has transferred its possession to incorpo rated banks, whose interest and effort it is to make large profits out of its use This process need only be stated to show its injustice and bad policy. And the same observations apply to

the influence which is produced by the steps necessary to coffect, as well as to distribute such a revenue. About three fifths of all the duties on imports are paid in the city of New York, but it is ob vious that the means to pay those duties are drawn from every quarter of the Uni on. Every cuizen in every state who purchases and consumes an articale which has paid a duty at that port, contributes to the accumulating mass. The surplus collected there must therefore, be made op of moneys or property withdrawn from other points and other states. Thus the wealth and business of every region from which thes surplus tunds proceed, must be to some extent injured, while that of the place where the funds are concentrated, and are employed in backing, are are first necessary to pay the drues and collect the surplus and in making the re-transfer which becomes necessary when the time arrives for the distribution of that surplus-there is a considerable period when funds cannot be brought into use; and it is qualifest that, besides the loss inevitable from such an operation, its tendency is to produce fluctuations in the business of the country. which are always productive of specula tion, and detrimental to the interests of regular trade. Argument can searcely be necessary to show that a measure of this character ought not to receive further legislative encouragement.

By examining the practical operations of the ratio for distribution, adopted in the deposite bill of the last session, we shall discover other features that appear equally objectionable. Let it be for the sake of argument, that the surplus moneys to be deposited with the states have been collected, and belong to them in the ratio of their federal re presentative population- an assumption founded upon the fact that any deficiences in our future revenue from imposts and public lands must be made up by direct laxes, collected from the states in that ratio. It is proposed to distribute the surplus, say \$30,000 000, not according to the ratio in which it has been collected, and belongs to the people of the states, but in that of their votes in the colleges of electors of President and Vice President. The effect of a distribution upon that ratio, is shown by the annexed table, marked A.

By an examination of that table, it will be perceived that in the distribution | proach the people by an indirest and

of 830,000,000 open th hasis, there is a great departure from the principle which regards representation as the true measure of taxation; and it will be found that the tendency of that departure will be to increase whitever inequalities have been supposed to strend the operation of our lederal system in respect to its bearings apon the different intercets of the Union. In making the basis of representation the basis of laxation, the framers of the constitution intended to equalize the bardens which tended to equalize the burdens w are necessary to support the government; and the adoption of that ratio, while it accomplished this object, was also the means of adjusting other great topics arising out of the conflicting views respectively. ing the political equality of the various members of the confederacy. Whatever the compromises which estab rule of taxation so just and equitable. and which experience has proved to be so well adapted to the genius and habits of our people, should be received with the greatest caution and distrust.

A bare inspection in the annexed to ble of the difference produced by the ratio used in the deposite set, compared with the results of a distribution according to the ratio of direct taxation, must satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the former ratio contravenes the spirit of the constitution, and produces a degree of injustice in the operation of the Federal Government which would be fatal to the hope of perpetuating it. By the ratio of direct taxation, for example, the state of Delaware, in the collection of \$30,000, 000 of revenue, would pay into the treat sary \$188.716: and in a distribution of \$30,000.000 she would receive back from the government, according to the ratio of the deposite bill, the sum of \$306. 122; and similar results would follow comparison between the small and the states throughout the Union; thus realizing to the small states an advantage which would be doubtless as unaccepta ble to them as a motive for incorporating the principle in any system which would produce it, as it would be inconsistent with the rights and expectations of the large states. It was certainly the intention of that provision of the constitution which declares that 'all duties, imposts and excises' shall be uniform throughout the Thuted States ' to make the burden of taxation fall equalty upon the people in whatever state of the Union they may reside. But what would be the value of such a uniform role if the moneys rais ed by it could be immediately returned by a different one which will give to the people of some states much more, and to those of others much less, than their fair proportions? Were the Federal Govern ment to exempt, in express terms, the imports, products, and manufactures of e portions of the country from all deties, while it imposed heavy ones on others, the mjustice could not be greater. It would be easy to show how, by the operation of such a principle, the large states of the Union would not only have to contribute their just share towards the support of the federal government, but also have to bear in some degree the tax es necessary to support the governments of their smaller sisters; but it is deemed unnecessary to state the details where the

general principle is so obvious. A system liable to such objections can never be supposed to have been sanctioned by the framers of the constitution. when they conferred on Congress he taxing power; and I feel persuaded that a nature examination of the subject will satisfy every one that there are insur-mountable difficulties in the operation of any plan which can be divised of collect ing revenue for the purpose of distributing it. Congress is only suthorized to levy taxes to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the U. States. There is no such collect together the property of the country, under the name of revenue, lor the purpose of dividing it, equally or nuelly, among the states or the people. deed, it is not probable that such an idea ever occurred to the states when they adopted the constitution. But however this may be, the only safe rule for us in interpreting the powers granted to the federal government, is to regard the absence of express authority to touch a subject so important and delicate as this is, as equivalent to a prohibition.

Even if our powers were less doubtful in this respect, as the constitution now stands, there are considerations afforded by recent experience which would seem to make it our duty to avoid a resurt to such a system.

All will admit that the simplicity and economy of the state governments main ly depend on the fact that money has to supplied to support them by the same men, or their agents, who vote it away in appropriations. Hence, when there are extravagant and wasteful appropriations, there must be a corresponding in crease of taxes; and the people, becoming awakened, will necessarily scrutinise the character of measures which thus it crease their burdens. By the watchful eye of self interest, the agents of the people in the state governments are repress ed, and kept within the limits of a just economy: But if the necessity of le ing the taxes be taken from those who make the appropriations, and thrown upon a more distant and less responsible set of public agents, who have power to ap

sesson to feer us look with so much pride and confidence to the state governments as the main stay of our union and liberties.

The state legislatures, instead of studying to restrict their state expenditures to the smallest possible sum, will claim credit for their profusion, and barrass the general government for increased supplies. Practically, there would soon be but one mxing power, and that rested in a body of men far removed from the people, in which the farming and mechanic interest would scarcely be represented. The states would gradually lose their purity as well as their independence: they would not deter a murmur at the proceedings of the general government. Lest they should lose their supplies: all would be merged in a practical consolidation, ce-menterby wide spread corruption, which could only be eradicated by one of those bloody revolutious which occusionally overthrow the despotie systems of the old world.

In all the other aspects in which I have been able to look at the effect of such a principle of distribution upon the best interests of the country, I can see nothing to compensate for the disadvantages to which I have adverted. If we consider the protective duties which are, in a great degree, the source of the surplus reve beneficial to one section of the Union. and prejudicial to another, there is no edirective for the evil in such a plan of distribution. On the contrary, there is reason to feer that all the complaints which have spring from this cause which make sprong rich this be sen-sible that a distribution of the anrilia must beget a disposition to cherish the means which create it; and any system. therefore, into which it enters, mu a powerful tendency to increase, sather than diminish the tariff. If it were even admitted that the advantages of such system could be made equal to all the sections of the Umon, the reseons already so orgently calling for a reduction of would nevertheless . lose none of their force; for it will always be improbable that an intelligent and wirth ous community can consent to raise a surolus for the mere purpose of dividing it. iminished as it must inesitably be by the expense of the various machinery ne-

researy to the process, ... The safest and simplest made of obviting all the difficulties which have been oned, is to collect only revenue enough to meet the wants of the govern-ment, and let the people keep the balance of the property in their own hands, to be for their own profit. Each state will then support its awn government; and contribute its due share towards the support of the general government. here would be no surplus to gramp and lessen the resources of individual wealth and enterprise, and the hanks would be left to their ordinary means. Whatever sgitations and fluctuations might arise from our unfortunate paper system, they could never be attributed, justly or unjustly, to the action of the federal govern ment. There would be some guaranty that the spirit of wild speculation, which seeks to convert the surplus revenue into banking capital, would be effectually checked, and that the scenes of demoral ization, which are now so prevalent

through the land, would disappear. Without desiring to concent that the experience and observation of the last two years; have operated a partial change in my views upon this interesting subject, it is nevertheless regretted that the suggestions made by me in my annual messages of 1829 and 1830, have been greatly misunderstood. At that nois the great struggle was begun against that fatisadiparian construction of the constitution, which authorizes the infimited appropriternal improvements within the states tending to invest in the hands, and place under the control of the general government, all the principal roads and canals of the country, in violation of etate rights, and in derogation of state authority. At the same time, the condition of the manu facturing interest was such as to create an apprehension that the duties on imports uld not, without extensive mischief, be reduced in season to prevent the secumulation of a considerable surplus after the payment of the national debt. In view of the dangers of such a surplus, and in preference to its application to internal improvements, in derogation of the rights and powers of the states, the suggestion of an amendment of the constitution to authorize its distribution was made was an alternative for what were deemed greater evils-a temporary resort to re lieve an overburdened tressury until the government could, without a sudden and destructive revulsion in the business of the country, gradually return to the just principle of raising no more revenue from the people, in taxes, than is necessary for its economical support. Even that alternative was not spoken of but in con nexion with an amendment of the constitution. No temporary inconvenience can justify the exercise of a prohibited power, or a power not granted by that instrument, and it was from a conviction that the power to distribute even a tem. porary surplus of revenue is of that chaacter, that it was suggested only in connexion with an appeal to the source of all legal power in the general government, the states which have established it. No such appeal has been taken, and in my

opinion a distribution of the various venue by Congress, either to the state the people, is to be considered as an the prohibitions of the constitution. the people, is to be considered in amone the prohibitions of the constitution. As already intimated, my views have undergone a change, so far as to be convinced that no alteration of the constitution in this respect is wise or expedient. The influence of an accumulating surplus upon the legislation of the general government and the states, its effect upon the credit system of the country, printing dangerous extensions and princular contractions and fluctuations in the price of property, tasks apeculations, indeness, extravagance, and a deterioration of normals, have taught us the important lysses. nls, live (angle us the important boson, that any transient machief which may attend the reduction of our revenue to the wants of our government, is to be in preference to an overflowing treasury.

I beg leave to call your untention

S. 17

another subject intimately associated with the preceding ope the enrieuer of It is apparent, from the whole context

of the constitution, as well as the his ory of the times which gave birth to it, that of the times which gave birth to it, that it was the purpose of the convenient to establish a currency consisting of the process metals. These, from their pacular properties, which rendered them the standard of value in all other countries, were adopted in this, as well to establish its commercial standard in reference to foreign countries by a permission rule, as to exclude the use of a mutuals medium, and exclude the use of a mutuals medium. of exchange, such as of certain agricultural commodities, secognised by the single ates of some states as a tender for debu-or the still more pernicious expedient of a paper currency. The last, from the ex-perience of the evils of the issues of paper during the revolution, had become justly obnoxious, as not only to suggest the emission of bills of credit by the states, but also to produce that vote in the con-vention which negatived the proposition to grant power to Congress to charge corporations—a proposition well under-stood at the time as intended to sutherize the establishment of a mational bank, which was to establish a currency of bad notes, on a capital to be created to some extent out of the government stocks -Although this proposition was refused by a direct vote of the convention, the object was afterwards in effect obtained, by ingenious advocates, through a straine construction of the construction. The lebts of the revolution were funded. prices which formed no equivalent comspek, and under circumstances whiches posed the motives of some of those who participated in the passage of the act to distrust.

The facts that the value of the street was greatly enhanced by the creation of the bank, that it was well understood that such would be the case, and that some of the advocates of the messers were largely benefited by it, belong to the history of the times, and are well calcul led to diminish the respect which might otherwise have been due to the sotich of the Congress which created the institution.

On the establishment of a bonk, it became the interest of its credit tors, that gold should be supersuded by the paper of the bank, as a general curreney. A value was soon attached to the gold soins, which made their exportation to foreign countries, as mercantile com-modity, more profitable than their reter tion and use at home as money. It followed, as a matter of course, if not de signed by those who established the bank, that the bank became, in effect, a subst tute for the mint of the United States.

Such was the origin of a national bank corrency, and such the beginning of those difficulties which now appear in the ex-

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by the various states, Although it may not be poss legislative means within our power, to charge at once the system which has thus been introduced, and has received the acquisseence of all portions of the country, it is certainly our duty to do al that is consistent with our cope obligations in preventing the mischiefe which are threatened by its undue extension. That the efforts of the fathers o our government to guard against it by constitutional provision were founded on an intimate knowledge of the subject, that been frequently attened by the be tter experience of the country. The same can ses which led them to refuse their sono tion to a power authorizing the establish ment of incorporations for banking purposes, now exist in a much stronger tree to urge us to exert the utmost vigilance in calling into action the means from the unfortunate exercise of the pow er, and it is to be hoped that the oppor tunity for effecting this great good will be improved before the country witnesses new scenes of embarrasement and dis-

Variableness must ever be the characteristics of a currency, of which the precious metals are not the chiefingsedient or which can be expanded or contracted without regard to the principles that regulate the value of those metals as a standard in the general trade of the world. With us bank issues constitute such 5 currency, and must ever do so until they are made dependent on those just propor tions of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, which experience has proved

(Continued on second page.)